

WHO IS AGAINST SETTLEMENT IN CHAD

Addis Ababa. During consultations held here with the Chairman of the Organization for African Unity, the Transitional National Unity Government delegation of Chad demonstrated a genuine desire for a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Chad. However, the talks on national reconciliation in that country have been stalled because of the obstructive actions taken by the present regime in N'Djamena. The latter's refusal to take part in the Addis Ababa meeting on principles earlier agreed upon was a severe blow to the striving of the Chadian people.

Political observers note that on the instigation of the Americans and French the delegation from N'Djamena refused to

nought OAU's efforts for peace, with the first two countries seeking a military "solution" to the conflict. Washington and Paris are out to maintain a hold of tension in Central Africa, increase their military presence in the area and to perpetuate the split in Chad in order to continue their exploitation of its people.

However, the doors are not closed to a political settlement of the conflict, stresses "The Ethiopian Herald" newspaper. If the regime in N'Djamena genuinely desires to put an end to the tragedy of its people, it must change its approach to the Chadian problem and give up the totally unacceptable conditions which have failed the talks in the Ethiopian capital.

FALSEHOOD AND LIES

New York. All the allegations made by the US administration about progress in the human rights situation in El Salvador are nothing but falsehood and lies calculated to get US Congress to earmark additional military aid for the bloody dictatorial regime. This conclusion follows from a joint statement released here by a group of Salvadoran public and religious organizations, indignant at the hypocritical policies of the White House.

Over the past four months, the statement notes, nearly forty

thousand people have died at the hand of murderers and death squads. Criminal activities by the ultra-right wing are not only wound up, as Washington would have everyone believe, they are becoming more and more active. None of the murderers have been, or are likely to be punished, as they all act under the tutelage of the Salvadoran military who enjoy unlimited power in El Salvador.

In this situation, restoration of democracy and justice in El Salvador is out of the question. It is stressed in the statement.

BRITAIN: FOUR YEARS OF UNFULFILLED PROMISES

(Continued from page 1)

cuts in government spending on the needs of the nationalized sector of the economy, of local government, health care, education and housing. It is precisely this policy that has led to a twofold rise in the army of unemployed in the country since the Tories came to power,

the number of jobs having remained stationary at a level of over 3,000,000 people for the past two years.

Judging from M. Thatcher's words, Britain will have to "tighten up their belts" still further in the coming years.

Thus, in answer to the question "Can you guarantee that

textion will be cut by 1988?" (cuts in direct taxation was the main slogan which the Conservatives managed to win over vacillating voters) M. Thatcher replied quictly unambiguously: "No". The deception of the British public, which has gone on for the past four years, will continue, it would seem to the future.

Yuri KURITSYN

VIEWPOINT

Washington's dangerous gifts

The US administration has begun to carry out its new programme for military aid to foreign nations, involving appropriations of over 9,000 million dollars or so for the next year. This amounts to two-thirds of the entire American foreign aid programme and to more than ever before in absolute terms.

Over half the money will go to Israel, Egypt and Turkey — but military aid destined for other nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America is also to be increased. Why? Has Uncle Sam perhaps been overcome by a flush of generosity?

No, this simply has in with other areas of his military-political strategy towards the "third world". Imperialism resorts to various ploys to draw young independent states into the arms race and to "bind" them to its military plans, and one of the most insidious of these is the so-called military aid.

Its mechanism is more complex and its effects much more hazardous than appears at first

sight. To illustrate, recently Washington announced an increase in its military aid to Thailand, which will total 90,000,000 dollars this year. Of this amount 76,000,000 dollars, i.e., five out of every six dollars, are but a credit, which have to be repaid, and until this is done, annual interest is due.

All this goes to prove that American military aid is nothing else than the so-called arms trade, only slightly camouflaged by philanthropic pronouncements. Its profits form a hefty supplement to the 20,000 million dollars and more than the USA netted this year from direct arms trade. As for the recipients not only does military aid help turn them into eternal debtors of the United States, it inevitably leads to an increase in their military expenditure, to the detriment of their socio-economic development.

The terms which these nations impose in repaying their external debts and lessening their dependence on the United States and Latin American states and to worsening situations for the broad popular masses.

The solution of the economic problems facing the region is impossible without economic measures being taken, such as putting a stop to all forms of foreign interference into the domestic affairs of the Latin American states and "rights" and "rights". In the "third world", to absolute American economic and military-political hegemony there.



Hurry up with the sets, gentlemen! The first night is almost upon us.

Drawing by Konstantin Vysotsky and Alexander Rekunenko

The EEC hits back

Brussels. Economic and diplomatic relations between the Common Market and the United States have suffered another setback following a decision taken by the Commission of the European Communities to respond to the American unilateral decision last summer to introduce protectionist measures against the import of special grades of steel produced in the EEC countries.

Local observers point out that by doing so the Common Market is retaliating for those

defeats which it has suffered from Washington over the past few years. An official spokesman for the Commission said here that the Common Market has exercised considerable restraint and patience by constantly calling on Washington to take a sensible approach to the talks launched to avert the "steel war".

During these talks, the EEC demanded that its American partner make restitution for the considerable losses sustained by the introduction of protectionist measures and to make various concessions in trade as well. The newspapers here note that the talks, which have turned into open confrontation between the sides, have been a resounding failure.

It is reported here that the Commission has devised a series of specific retaliatory measures which are to be introduced in the middle of February. As a result, imports of some American goods to EEC countries will be sharply curtailed.

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ENTERTAINMENT

MUSIC FESTIVAL NEXT MAY

The second International music festival will be held in Moscow on May 15-24, 1984.

It is sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of the USSR and the Union of Composers of the USSR under the motto "Music for humanism, peace and friend-ship among peoples".

The festival's task, says Vladimir Shekerba, chairman of the Union's foreign commission, is to popularize the work of modern composers and to show the genuine values of modern music.

The concert of which there will be over twenty, will feature symphonic, choral, and chamber music, as well as songs.

The composers of the works to be performed and musicians from Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia will be invited to attend the festival. Taking part in the concerts will be well-known Soviet performers and their colleagues from abroad.

FACTS and EVENTS

Ballets. "Nymph's Play" is the name of a new production by Moskantsov's variety dance studio. The ballet, which will be shown this year in many cities throughout the country, represents a new interpretation of an ancient legend. It was staged earlier by Leonid Yekobashvili in Leningrad. Now the choreographer, Dmitry Bryanshev, has adopted a comedy-style, show biz version of the legend.

Cinemas. Director Yuri Dzeyrov whose film, "Liberation", dealing with World War II was bought in 114 countries, has turned again to this theme. Together with GDR and Czechoslovak film makers he is shooting the story of the Battle of Moscow. This was the battle in which the Wehrmacht was defeated for the first time and the myth of Nazi Germany's invincibility shattered. The film, which takes the form of a historical chronicle, relates the story of the Soviet soldiers who displayed miracles of courage. The film's characters are real people, many of whom gave their lives to defeat nazism.

Leningrad Drama Theatre stages opera

The Gorky Theatre in Leningrad has premiered a new production: the opera farce, "The Death of Tarakan". to music by Alexander Kolker.

We have turned to the operatic genre in order to extend our range of skills, says Georgi Tsvetkov, the theatre's director. In this experiment we were helped by the experience we gained in our productions of "Khamuro" and the "Story of a Horse". The opera is based on the comedy of Sukhovo-Kobylkin.



A scene from the opera-farce, "The Death of Tarakan".

BUSINESS

Anglo-Soviet scientific and technical links

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has received a representative delegation from the British Institute of Management. At their meetings, specialists from the two countries discussed prospects for cooperation in management, mostly in industry, as well as training of personnel for this branch of the economy.

Composition is the strong side of Nino's paintings. Here she demonstrates her inexhaustible imagination producing canvases which abound in inventive patterns with no detrimental effect to her laconic style. Her spatial images make viewers long to "enter" the bright, transparent world of the artist's paintings.

The close proximity of Nino Lordkipanidze's work to the decorative expressiveness typical of Georgian national art is most of all felt in her water colours and landscapes. For it is here that the balance of composition

and her decorative-graphic style give way to a more exotic, pictorialistic strain.

Naturally, architectural sketches and architectural design abound in many of her paintings whose compositions are based on complex perspective. Her unique style of composition is enough to attract the attention of viewers and to make them remember the works they have seen. Though this is not to say that style overshadows the artist's thought, the world of ideas and fantasy.

Natalya DAVYDOV

plus a number of their fields, as well as agriculture and fundamental and applied research.

Six working groups, specializing in power engineering, the coal and medical industries, machine-tool engineering, the manufacture of scientific instruments, and the anti-corrosion protection of metals, cover a wide field of relations between the two countries. The most tangible results as of today have been obtained by the working group on coal mining, which was responsible for the joint construction of a prototype combined coal extractor for work in hard rock, the first of its kind in the world. At present, the prototype is being tested in a cool mine.

The most wide-spread form of cooperation between Soviet organizations and British firms is the holding of symposiums and seminars. Besides, British experts take part in the testing

of this country of all sorts of equipment, varnishes, lacquers, dyes, paints, polymers, preparations, plus all kinds of chemical preparations.

There has been extensive development in cooperation in fundamental and applied research. Scientists from the Soviet Academy of Sciences and from the Radioastronomical Observatory of Great Britain are engaged in programmes of joint observations in radio and optical astronomy on a cooperation basis with the use of Soviet and British measuring equipment. They have jointly designed an electronic optical chamber which opens up vast opportunities for the exploration of the very rapid processes in quantum electronics. Exchanges between the scientists of the two sides, as well as exchanges of equipment and scientific instruments in the application of synchrotron radiation also take place.



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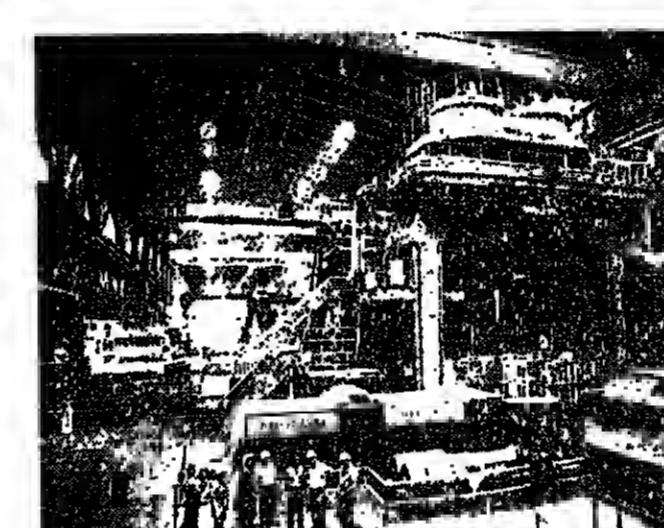
LOPO DO NASCIMENTO ON SOVIET-ANGOLAN COOPERATION

Economic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are fundamentally different from Angola's business ties with capitalist countries. Angola's Minister for Planning Lopo do Nascimento declared in Moscow. The radical difference is the fact that the USSR, in developing economic cooperation with Angola, always takes into account the vital needs of its economy, seeks to facilitate further development of the Angolan economy and does not pursue its own ends.

Lopo do Nascimento headed the Angolan delegation to the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. An agreement was signed following the talks on cooperation in developing Angola's fisheries, specifically, on the establishment of a large fishing complex. The complex will comprise wharves, ship-repair workshops, docks, manufacturing fishing boats, a training centre, offices, etc. A fish-processing factory complete with a refrigerator and refrigeration plant will also be built there. The factory will produce smoked and dried fish.

Besides this the two countries signed a protocol on economic and technical cooperation. Under the terms of agreement Soviet and Angolan organizations will closely cooperate in building new economic projects. Oil depots and a national building organization will be established. The latter will participate in building Soviet-Angolan projects. Angola will start the production of building materials. Farming machinery repair workshops and other facilities will also be built.

Under the accords reached, the Soviet Union will deliver to Angola equipment, materials, fishing vessels, and send skilled experts. Soviet organizations will carry out a great deal of design and prospecting work.



LADA IN THE LEAD

Ioda's wide-ranging and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union helps strengthen this country's industry and economic independence. A symbol of the state sector is the first Soviet-Icelandic cooperation project—the truck-and-train combine at Bital (photo) is often described. Products from the combine are exported to over 40 countries.

The Lada is in wide demand in Finland. Over the past few years more than one hundred thousand Ladas have been sold. The Finnish press, reporting on Lada sales over the first nine months of 1983, notes that the car leads the selling list, followed by West European, Japanese and US models.

SPORTS

VOLLEYBALL

Small Sports Areno (Luzhniki), 17, 18 and 19 — USSR women's championship. Top league, 4 p.m., 5:45 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. (every day).

CYCLING

Krymskoye Cycling Track (Metro Molodyozhnyi), 12, 19 and 20 — International competitions for the Aeroflot prizes. 5 p.m. (every day).

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sports (32 Lavochkina St.), 16, 19 and 20 — USSR women's championship. First league, 6:15 p.m. and 7:45 p.m. (every day).

TABLE TENNIS

Small Sports Areno (Luzhniki), 20 — USSR individual championship. 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WEATHER

January 17-20

Cloudy with clear spells, light snow at times, accompanied by snow storms at the beginning of the period. S and SW wind, 5 to 10 mps. Temperatures of -4°, -9°C at night (on January 18, - minus 1°-8°C) and 0°, -5°C during the day.

CONCERT HALL

Central Concert Hall (18 Tverskaya, 18), 17-18 — Yevgeny Kissin, "The Elder Son" (Saidovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre production). 19 — Zhukhin, "Penelope". 20 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; Suppe, "Die schone Galatea" (at 10 p.m.).

GREATER SOCHI

Greater Sochi is a resort area which comprises the towns of Sochi, Novosel'sk, Khosta and Adler stretching for 150 kilometers along the Black Sea coast like a necklace of gems. Modern high-class hotels, sanatoria, holiday flats and motels are surrounded by palm, eucalyptus and magnolia trees. People come here in summer to enjoy the glorious sun which provides them with an enviable tan, to rest on its beaches, which stretch for many kilometers, and swim in the sea which stays warm till November. The climate here is most favourable, because Sochi

Intourist news



Intourist's new tourist complex "Dagomys".